signed take occasion to inform their friends and hoyers generally that they shall be prepared to greet them this spring with a very large and desirable stock of goods, comprising

arge and desirable stock of goods, comprising
Prints and Ginghams.
Dress Goods, a general assortment.
Woolen and Cotton Goods, adapted to men's weak
White Goods and Embroideries.

Pancy Goods, generally termed Yanken Notices, a full and com-We shall conduct our business upon the principle adopted by as two years ago, and which has given such universal estimation, vizi-selling at a very elight advance from "net cash cost as "net cosh priors," adding interest for the term of credit granted.

To our Western and South-western customers, we take occasion to To our Western and South-western customers, we take occasion to may, that an arrangement has been perfected by the unerchants of this city, whereby they can be sure of receiving their roads with prompt-ness and disputch, as for example: It days to Cinciunati, and other points in proportion, and at an expense for freight and hourance as low, into lower, than by any other roats or mode. We will give our personal attention to the details of this matter so important to merchants, and guarantee its falliliment to the letter.

MOULTON & FLISTION.

Important and Johbers.

BY LEVERY AND NO. C Barels, and M. S. Barels, Barels, M. S. Barels, Hutchinson & Co., wholesale dealers in Biles, Riebens, Deess Goods, Links, Embrothesies, Laces, Martillas, Borley, Millimeny Goods, &c. Morchants from every section was privated. MANTILLAS, HOMERY, MILLIANT OUT SOCK before purchasing.

STRAMSS, HUTCHINSON & Go.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenets, four doors below Broadway.

"GIT EOUT."-Thus said an impatient public, and REON'S spring style of "tiles" appeared. He did intend with he usual generosity, to allow his rivels to exhibit the result of their winter labors, but the demand the past were at his establishment, has compelled him to modify his doction, at as to allow his to appear simultaneously with the others. Therefore those who wish a new hat can call upon him, and for \$4 secure a "beauty" hearty.

WHITE, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of lton, will thus hay introduce his spring style of Gentlemen's res Haus. Hight of crown, he deep; tip avail 1 cart; brim 2] th tight wire carl. They are light and beautiful SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS -A. FREG-

Man, No. 56 Pulton-st., announces to his customers and the public senerally that his spring style of Gentlemen's Hais is now ready. No. 50 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. The New Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st.,

have been making much improvement in their S, ring lists. Call are see what can be done for \$3 only, equal to the seet \$4 has in the city. One price and one quality only. city. One price and one quality only.

Yours Respectfully, HONIWELL & BREWSTER, (successors to Hat Finishers Union) and producers of the heat Hat coffered this session. Sales Boom, No 11 Park-row, opposite Astor Wat HONIWELL HOUSE.

SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.-KAFFER TY & LEASE announce to their customers and the public that their Spring Style of Gentlemen's flate are now ready. No 57 Chatham-at, opposite Chambers-st., and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts. MEALIO has just introduced his Spring style of Hats, which cannot be surpassed in the city. His Hats are light, durable and unlabed in the very best manner.

MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal et.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORE m - Geotlemen's spring feshions of the most approved and admire tyles now ready and for sale on the usual favorable terms. Also n unlimited assortment of beautiful Caps. &c. J. W. Kelloog, No. 128 Caval at.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854. - Makers of the best Hat and introducers of styles in quartery patterns to Gentlemen's wear. LEARY & Co. Hatters, Astor clause, Broadway THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL be proposed on and after the list March, 1856, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation Take.

Assets \$500.060, in notes in advance of premiums
Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

THUSTERS.

John L Aspinwall,
John Auchineloss,
James Brown,
B D. Caffries,
Francis Cottenet,
Eagent State,
Eagent Runnet,
Eagent Runnet,
Fractick & Foster,
Joseph Gallard, Jr.
Mone H. Gronell,
J. Woodward Haven,
Eichard Irvin,
John S. Kitching,
G. Henry Koop,
George E. Kunharit,

Charles Lauson.
Alex M Vawrence,
Arthur Leary,
Mortimer Carlegger.
W. A Pathories,
Frederick W. Read,
P. A. H. Rednord,
Thomas University Thomas lidney, C. H. Sand, Edward F. Sanderson, F. A. Shumacher, Watta Sherman, Cornelins & Sutton, Samuel Physics and Semuel Phompson, John S. Williams, William S. Wilson C. W. FARER, President. ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President

New York, Feb. 27, 1804

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—A new Clothing Emporium has just been opened by the undersigned at No. 100 Futton at, with an entirely fresh and handsomety made stock of cothing, shapted of all erasons cat and frimmed in the best syles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

N.B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKLYT.

Clothing Emporium.

No. 105 Futton at.

WINDOW SHADES and PAPER HANGINGS in great variety, also Lees and Mishin Cartains, Gilt Corolloss and Cut tain Bands Cord. Tassels and Brasses for shades, bud and Wait Hollands, Table Oil Cloths, at the lowest cash prices at Z. M. Bran sall's, Wholesale and Rotal, Window Shade and Paper Hans ing. Warehouse, Nos. 10 and 12 Division at, men the Bowery.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNDERY Would respectfully inform their friends and the public flast they have chanced their business location, into No. 465 Pearlest, to No. 486 Proadway, (one door below Orandes). They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mossic, Velvet. Papestry, Brossola. Three-ply and lugrain. CARPETINGS.

English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertelling to the trade.

LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE by PURCHASING CARPET UP TOWN.—It is a perplexity to any lady of refluement to go to the down town alons to trade—besides paying higher prices. In the well-known Carpet establish most of Watgut & Bailty, No. 352 Bowery, is an emirely new stock of Carpeting, Oil-Clothe, Russ and Mans. suitable for pariors, stifting rooms, and halls, which will be sold at very low prices.

SPRING BOOTS AND SHOES.-WATKINS, No. 114 is now ready for the Spring campaign with the largest orthogan of Boots, Shoes and Galters over overed in this

LADIES' SHOES AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE PRE- rive CENTS each insertion. MIDS—The encess achieved by CANTRELL of No. 333 Bowers, in carrying, of the premium inc the best quality of Gaiter House, Slip-pen. Then &c. manufactured for the Ladica, over all his Broadway competition, has turned the channel of trade to his catabilishment, and the cotsequence has been that business has been more than smally active since the commencement of the new year. Ladies who wish to procure any article of feet-covering of the bost quality and at the lowest price, whould call at CANTRELL'S.

SEWING MACHINES- CAUTION -All persons making

SECOND HAND HOLLAN PIANOS.—Two very fine Loilan Pianos, having been used about one year, can be last at No 553 Broadway at great bargains; one 7 cettave, all condestrations of the pianos of the pian

the Deak, 6] octave.

ROBAGE WATERS.

ARPETS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—GEO. E. I.

Hyatt Nos. 444 and 455 Pearlet, near Chatham is propaged a
show as extensive assortment of English and American Carpets
comprising new and beautiful designs from a rich Velvet to the
cheap ligrains as well as a superior stock of Oil-Cloths and recy
other article in the line. Buyers are recommended to give him a

call

CARPETINGS—Spring Importations, 1854.—PETERson & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st, have just
received and are now opening their spring styles of rich Carpeting,
to which bey invite special attention. For sale low, on reasonable
terms PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Bradway, or. White-st WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS - The subservibers have in orthe, of their own manufacture, an enormous stock of Window Shades; and of their own importante, other Cerubees, Stiff of Lakes, Parmasks, Lace and Mosific Cartellas, Tarsels, Gimps &c., all of which they are offering at praces that are appreciated by all close buyers and accommonal konselvators.

No. 229 Brandway and 1M Readows.

FIANOS.—Just What every purchaser wants, can be found at No. 441 Brandway, vis. "A promptable sounds."

be found at No. 441 Broadway, viz: A remarkably good strement, at a low price." See the officia award of the C Palace prints, to A. W. Land & Co. Lincoln & Thompson Agents No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Granders.

W. & C. T. ROWE'S CARPET AND OILCLOTH WARE-HOUSE, No. 279 Hudson-s. near Canal - New Goods for the Spring Trade.-The latest styles Velvet, Tapestry, Brosseis, Tarce-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, &c. Moderate expenses enable us to sell at the lowest prices

Planes and MELODNONS, of the best make and most etyies, to be had at wholesale or retail at the piane me of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Dealers to Vesterms to the trade greatly to their advantage. Lib-

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.-A. H. NICOLAY & Co. SPRING FURRITURE SALES.—A. H. MICOLAY & Co., respectfully remind their friends and the public that they are now ready to undertake and give their personal attention to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families, or at their spacious alescooms, No. 169 Broadway. We shall continue to be prompt, each agent and fair in our charges, devoting our best energies to the interest of friends intrusting their business to at Nicolay, Edwards Simplements, Late Chief Salesman of H. H. Leeds & Co.

SEWING MACHINES .- I. M. SINGER & Co. partie

ularly invite attention to their old style approved Sewing Machin now in general use, to which admirable improvements have reco-ty been added. Also, to their new Machine, the latest and most p-fect invention of the time, which sews assum of unequaled strong clasticity and beauty, with a single thread. These Machines are call mars by which lines or other thin fabrics can be sewed. Off DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP, for Bron-

Price 51.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture for recent Colds and Cough, Croup, &c. Price 25 cents.

Dr. McClintock's Asthma and Hooping Cough Remedy—An immediate relief for those distressing complaints. Price 30 cents.

Dr. McClistock's Diagrams Coughtal and Condera Preventive, a rapid and safe remedy. Price 25 and 50 cents.

DE. MCCLIFFOCK'S DIARRIES CORDIAL AND CHOLIES PREVEN-TYS, a rapid and sets remedy. Frice 25 and 50 cours DE. MCCLIFFOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE STRUT for purifying the blood, and clearning the system of all unbeathly bumors. Frice \$1. DE. McCLIFFOCK'S DYSPETTIC ELIXIS, for giving tone to the stomach, relieving pains after eating, heart-burn, and all disagrees-ble symptoms arising from indigestion. Price \$1. DE. MCCLIFFOCK'S RIBLUMATIC MIXTUES. a purely vegetable comedy for internal use, for the cure of Rheumstian, Goul, &c.

Price So cents.

Dr. McCLINTOCK'S RREUMATIC LINIMENT for Rheumarism.
Spirales, Bruises, Swellings, &c. Price 50 cents.

Dr. McCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE, for the instant relief of ill pales, as toothache, heatache, neuragia, &c. Price 50 cents.

Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUS SPECIFIC—A rapid and crisis cure for all intermittents. Price \$1.

Dr. McCLINTOCK'S VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PALS—A mild, safe and thorough medicine for Continenss, Headache, &c. 25 cents.

and thorough medicine for Conveneus transfer for irregularity in the functions of the liver and howels. 25 cents per box.

The above valuable Medicines, recently introduced by Professor James McClintock, of Philaselphis, may be procured as wholesale and retail of A. Cemman & Co., sole Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York. Also of the principal Druggists in the city, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish RARE CHANCE.— Having a quantity of new Music RARE CHANCE.— Having a quantity of new Music shighly demand a the late fire in Howardsat, I will sell it at large theonate. Demand don'y in appearance. In the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control N. B.—A large assortment of choice and popular Music, just pair

\$1,000-No. 60 COURTLANDT ST.-The Depot for

ande of Dr Tomas's celebrated Venerian Lindment is remon a sale of Dr Tomas's oriented superior to unit the access number. It is warning superior to unit time can or core of Choles. Corps. Corps. Child. Dysoster, Christonism, &c., or no pay. Said by all the Draggies. Note the presented of C Tomas. HAIR DVE AND WIGS - BATCHELOR'S Manufactory

Werthless as sand leneath your feet

Three who sell the spirious trush
Would their souls trade of for cost;
Nothing the measuring our about.
And stame for mores their proder.
Hemember, no pendlers have the genuine "Lyon's
Magnetic Powder and Magnetic Pills for the Sestraction of Insects
and Vermin" Centra Doph, No. 424 Broadway. "LIPE IS LIKE A WRITER'S DREAM-A JOURNEY." are. When there or disease have removed the locks from the head, are Barran's forements Tenique. Price to cents. Soil everywhere, frie spat Bergs Barran's Ladies Hall Dressing Establish

SPEED OF WEALES-A boat attached to a sperm

Bareley-st, General agents for New Yor. V. CLEKERER & CO., No. 81
Bareley-st, General agents for New York and chearity.

Lore selded chooses red or gray hair as an ambush from which to chook his arrows. By the common centern of the critisted word, carroty, sandy and grained clocks are shownedly. In the montes these blembels are replaced by the most superb blocks are browned, by help GRISTADORO'S Main Boy. made sold and privately applied at Caistadoro's No. 6 Accor House.

Another living witness testifies to the efficacy of Glosskacy's Viens system. I would ask careful permai of the following from all afficies with sizeas:

Br. J. M. Hiemsback. I take pleasare while I inform you of the great efficacy of your private. Having been affected for the years, I can wanted away be a more beleful to reaching the heard firm the themsolie medicines and I was induced by Jases Bourta so try your and wanted away be a more beleful to had brought worms from him also of English A. Toulinson of Boras county, with whom I was also despite a Toulinson of Boras county, with whom I was also despite. I have enjoyed taking your Strap, it brought large quantities of warms from noe, and soundedly rescored one by health. Since the I have enjoyed before health that I take for the last the plant of the search Soule.

Br. J. A. Housestack, Proprieter, Philodolphia.
For sale by C. V. Charkinska & O., No. 81 Barrolay et., New-Yark, Agents for the Essens Stoke.

First the PROOF.—"We have examined many cor-

FURTHER PROOF .- "We have examined many cer FURTHER PROOF.— We have examined than, the effective of our sin the presention of D. Jackson the proprietor of D. How LAND's chowned Grazan BITTERS, and we have known many friends who have been cred of liver-complisat and dyspenia by this great medicine; therefore we recommend it to our resident with confidence, knowing it to felling into prepared the felling area to the confidence, knowing it to felling into prepared the felling expeciations of the renowned physicism who first compounded in. experiments of the renowned physician who has compounded it."
[German Hinterned News
Forsale in New York by A. B. & D. Sansa. No. 10. Fullianttorner of William at; and C. H. Ring, corner of Jahn-at, and
Broadway; and by dealers in Medicine everywhere.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE still continues to gain ore ground in the public favor; it will shortly if it has not always, stand high in the estimation of the most obscriminating of the monutary. It cares barns, of the most obscriminating of the manually. It cares barns, of the cannot be always the proper hands, terr, &c Sold by C. H. Ring. No. 872 Freedways; A. B. & D. not, wholesale agents; G. V. Clickener & Co.; Redding & Co., stop, projectors.

THOSE WHO PEAR SMALL POX, READ-BRAND THOSE WHO PEAR SMALL PON, READ—BRAND-BRAND

On the Cash Plan.

On the Cash Plan.

Maion Biotheras. No 21 Fark-row,
opposite the Aster Home, New Vark, offer an extensive and complete
Stock or Beors and Stationary, for Cash only.
The amount of Goods in our line purchased by Country Merchants in smally suits small compared with their Dry Goods, Hardware, and other siths and this very elementations absolutely compels Jobbers in the Book business, who sell on time, to get larger profits in order to make up for the losses and gatta expense necessarily involved in a credit business of small profix. Unvarying Priess, and Terms always Cash and invite Country Merchants in call on as and judge for themselves, if the saving they can make in buying for Cash is worth white.

Bellag ourselves the sole publishers of a number of the Last.

Cash is worth while.

Being ourselves the sole publishers of a number of the leading and most extensively selling School. Books in the country as well as works in other departments our facilities are campassed.

Our location is very central and easily found. Sand on the Actor Elouse steps, and look across the couner of the Park, and yes cannot avoid sceing our signs. Remember the name is:

MASON BROTHERS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Aggregate Circulation, 141,000 Copies.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE. The following are our prices for advertising in THE

	DAILY TRIBUNE						
ŀ	No. of One	Two	Three times.	Four times.	Fire times.	Six times.	Oas month
	1 80 50	€0.73	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	81 75	6 6.0
ì	2 0 50	0.75	1 00	1 95	1 50	1.75	6.0
	3 0.50	0.60	1 10	1.40	1 70	2 00	6.0
	4 0 50	0.90	1 30	1 70	2 10	2.50	8.0
	5 0.50	1 00	1.50	2 00	2.50	3 00	10 0
	8 0.60	1.20	1.80	2 40	3 00	3.60	12 0
	7 070	1 40	2 10	2.80	3 50	4.20	14 0
	8 0 80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4.80	16.0
	9 0.90	1.80	2.70	3.60	4 50	5 40	18 0
	10 1 00	2.00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6.00	20 0

The above scale of prices applies to ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads.

SPECIAL NOTICES-First Page-ONE SHILLING & line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVESTY-

TWESTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. Religious Notices and Notices from those wanting Em-

ployment, not exceeding 25 words, will be inserted for TWENTY FIVE CENTS each insertion. Advartisements may be inserted every day; or once. twice, or three times a week, at the option of the advertiser. IN CITY ITEMS-Prefixed by the word [Advertisement,] TWENTY FIVE CUNTS a line each insertion. Nothing insert-

About ten words average a line THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUTE. Advertisements inserted in THE SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE (published every Tuesday and Friday) for TEN CENTS a

ed for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA. In the edition of THE TRIBUNE for circulation in Califor

nia and on the Pacific Coast, Advertisemens will be inserted for TEN CENTS a line each insertion.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

nts inserted in this paper, which has a circulation of 200,000 copies, for FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion. No less by the quarter or year.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for March 4 THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

ILEDITORIALS: Slavery's Use of Nebraska: The Volunteer Executions: Slavery in Nebraska: The Pathos of Sadge; Free Homes: Austrian Despotsim and American Liberty, Washington: Going West; The Cost of Living; Europe; The Question in the North, &c.

Washington; Going West; The Con-The Question in the North, &c.

II. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letters from Our Own Corres-pondents, Hugh Doberty and Karl Mars.

Part Russ

Leading intelligence by the arrival of the pondents, Hugh Doberty and Karl Marx.

III. KUROPE: Three days later intelligence by the arrival of the Andes at Boston: England sends Troops to the East; Russians Investing Kalata; Austria Joins the Western Powers.

IV. CALIFORNIA: Two weeks later intelligence by the arrival of the Northern Light.

of the Northern Light.

V.NEBRASKA AT THE NORTH.

VI.NORTHERN MEN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES from our Correspondent, K.

VII. GYPSIES IN OHIO: A Foolish Farmer Swindled.

IX. THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE. X...THE TRIBUNE AND THE LEGISLATURE OF CAM-DEN AND AMBOY.

DEN AND AMBOY.

XI. MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

XXI., REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, Mexico, South America, The Sandwich Islands and Europe.

XIII. XXXIIId CONGRESS: Giving the most important Proceedings in the Senate of the United States, including Mr. Sumber's Speech on the Nobraska Bill.

XIV. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New York, Ohio, Michigan, North Carelina, the Canal Vote official

XV. LAW INTELLIGENCE: Opinion of Judge Betts in the India Rubber Can.

XVI. ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION. XVII..A NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT ON FIRE: Almost secther Henry Clay Constrophs. XVIII., MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XIX. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain, Provision, and Cattle Markets. Very fully and specially reported for The Tribune. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the deck in the Counting Room this morning. Price, 6 joening. Subsecurition.—One copy for one year, 52; three supies, \$5; five copies, \$5; ton copies, \$12,30; twenty copies, (so one address.) \$20. The Evening Express of yesterday gives the following

by telegraph from Washington: "Refore day this morning, Senators Toombs, Douglas, Mason, Weller and other Senators returned severally to their lodgings, with faces, ears and breasts bloody." THAT FARM.-Rumor says that a Mr. F. J. May, of

and the second second second second

farm.

New Jork Daily Eribuna.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Fo certice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name an address of the writer not necessarily for positioning, but we successful of his good faith.

rantor to dertake to return rejected Communication The price for advertising in the WEIGHT TRISUNE will bereafter

be FITY CENTS aline, each insertion.
The eiroristics of the Weskly alone has now reached the unpreceduated number of 100,000 copes. Advertiscents for 'The Tribrar of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Tribune for Europe

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SERI WEYELY TRIBUSE, for circulation in Europe. It was contain all the latest News up to the sime of going to press Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cours. The steamelife Baltic sails from this port To Day for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New York with se can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr W. Thomas Nos 19 and 21 Catherine street,

Strand: Paris-Mr Etourneau No. 10 Eue St Mars

The Senate yesterday, suspended the rules which sets apart Friday for the consideration of private bills for the purpose of taking up the Nebraska bill. Mr Cass said be was not present on Thursday night when the vote on the engrossment took place, and he then desired to record his name in its favor on its final passage. Mr. Bell of Ten, then got the floor and made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill. Seven Senators then spoke in favor of and against the measure. Mr. Toucy of Conn. spoke three hours in favor of the principles of the bill, and when he concluded, Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. made a short speech in opposition to the bill, contending that the Constitution gave the Slave States great advantages over the free States: gave a history of the Missouri Act, maintaining that it was a compact; that the South had received her full share, and the North had never refused to executs her part of the agreement. Mr. WELLER of Cal. made a short reply, and yielded for the purpose of closing the debate, but Mr. Houston of Texas, and Mr.

In the House of Representatives a message from the President was received transmitting the report of the Atterney-General, treating of the plan for modifying and enlarging the Judicial system of the United States. as recommended in the President's message, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking for donations of 160 acres of land for soldiers of war of 1812, were presented and referred to Committee on Public Lands. The Homestend bill was then taken up, and various amendments to the bill were discussed, but nothing of especial interest was determined on. The Speaker laid before the House the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Clay, our Charge d'Affaires at Peru, relative to the removal of restrictions on the exportation of guano, which was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned over until Monday.

SUMNER of Mass., expressed a desire to be heard, and

Mr. DOUGLAS, seeing no prospect of the debate clos-

ing, proceeded to reply to Mr. BELL.

In the Senate vesterday, JOHN BELL of Tennessee took ground against the Nebraska bill. He is the third Senator from the South who is now known to be opposed to the measure, and the only Whig of the three The positive grounds of his opposition are similar to those of Mr. Houston and Mr. Smith. He denies the necessity of organizing the Territories at all, and holds that to pass the bill, would be grossly to violate the treaties made with the Indians. With regard to the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Bell does not seem to have been so explicit. Though he regards the passage of that part of the bill as unnecessary, we do not find in our report any downright condemnation of it as a breach of the faith pledged to the free States in consideration of the admission of Missouri and Arkansas. On this head, the Senator appears to have carefully stated and weighed the considerations on both sides of the question, without declaring an authoritative judgment upon them. This is somewhat the habit of Mr Bell's mind, and we may be sure that it is exercised in this case in perfect sincerity and without that unmanly cowardice and false special pleading which have characterized some other speeches in the course of

this discussion. On one point Mr. Bell was very much in error. He stated that the Free-Soil arguments against the bill had anly dwelt upon the violation of faith plighted to the African race. This is a misconception into which the Senator should not have fallen. Nobody supposes the South to be under any political obligations to the African race, whatever she may owe them in other respects. It is not to pegroes that she has given her solemn bond, but to the free States, her equals in the Union, who have paid her in full the consideration on which that bond was based. It is not a wrong against the blacks that we deprecate, but the overthrow of all equilebrium between the free and the slave States, and the establishment of Slavery and its laws in a vast territory hitherto devoted to Freedom. Why should not Mr. Bell see that this is the real point at issue, and state it accordingly?

The proceedings of our State Legislature yesterday. which we publish elsewhere, will be found of special interest to the people of this City.

We give in another part of this paper a full report of the great disaster at Hartford, with the names of all the killed and injured.

The German anti-Slavery meeting last night was a splendid demonstration. Washington Hall was crowded with some 2,000 people. Resolutions and speeches. denouncing the Nebraska bill, were passed. After the meeting, with banners and music, they came by THE TRIBUNE Office-and formed in line and cheered us. The crowd was very great.

The outrageous swindle of Street Opening, by which means whole fortunes have been taken for a week's work, is now under consideration in the Supreme Court. It is almost too much to hope that the swindle

THE CASE OF DR. GARDINER.

A tragic end to a great crime was yesterday achieved by Dr. George A. Gardiner, at Washington. Having been convicted of a fraud upon the Government by which a sum amounting to something near four hundred thousand dellars was obtained from the Mexican indemnity money, he was yesterday morning santenced to ten years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Soon afterward he was found dead in his room, having, as is supposed, taken poison, in order at one blow to escape the disgrace of his offense, and the rigor of its punishment. The case is as remarkable as any recorded in the Causes Celebres. A large sum had been appropriated by Congress under the treaty of peace with Mexico, to pay off the claims of American citizens, who at various times had suffered injury at the hands of the Mexican authorities. A special Commission, consisting of George Evans of Maine, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana and Robert Treat Paine of South Carolina. was appointed to examine these claims and what was due to the respective claimants. decide Among them Dr. Gardiner came forward with all sorts of documents, duly signed and scaled, to prove that he had been the owner of a valuable mine in the Departmenr of San Louis Potosi, and that the Mexicans had broken up his mining establishment, causing him a loss of some half million of dollars, more or tess. After No. - South-st., in this City, has got the Perham looking into the papers, and weighing the arguments

finally awarded him, if not the whole, a larger sum, as we believe than was given to any other single claimant. He got the money, paid his counsel a large part of it, and with the rest was a rich man. Soon after this be went to Europe, and while there the suspicion became so strong that his whole claim was a fraud, that an injunction was laid on a considerable portion of the money which he had left in bank at Washington. He returned and was indicted about three years and a half age. He was first tried under the indictment about a year since, but that trial resulted in the disagreement of the Jury. The evidence against him was procured by commissions sent to Mexico expressly for the purpose. It was very conclusive: the papers on which his claim had been prosecuted before the indemnity Commissioners were proved to have been for the most part forgeries, and forgeries of a gross character; and it was shown that the mine he claimed to have lost had never had an existence. Still, his case was managed with ability, and the evidence he furnished on the first trial was such as to stagger and divide the Jury on the question of his guilt. We believe, however, that in the interim additional proofs were obtained, which no longer left the possibility of a doubt, and which not only rasulted in the verdict rendered yesterday, but in the infliction of the law's extremest penalty by the Court. The next stage in the drama was his suicide,-a terrible confes-ion of the justice of his sentence, an awful blow to the friends who had steed by him through the

The certainty that this great claim was fraudulent tends to excite the suspicion that the Commissioners may have been equally deceived in regard to other awards. But we presume that as so much time has clapsed since their decisions were made no steps will be taken toward a revision of them.

A FOOLISH CONVENTION.

The great, the overwhelming delusion of the South consists in the belief that wealth comes mainly of foreign commerce, and provided that roads can be made to the seaboard, and ships and steamers ply thence to lands thousands of miles distant, all classes has multiplied her colonies so that they stud the entire clobe, under the belief that markets afar off were the great cause of national wealth: and this led to jealousies and wars with France, her rival, whose costs still press her down with a debt of some four thousand million dollars, on which there is an interest of two hundred and fifty millions to pay annually. As a necessary consequence to this, England has two million paupers, and the mass of her inhabitants have but a hand-to-mouth existence. But her power, subject to all the draw-backs of this gangrene of debt and poverty, has been of slow growth, centuries being occupied in achieving wealth such as is obtained in the free States of our country in a tithe-we speak literally in saying a tithe-of the same period.

With this example to warn her that foreign markets are uncertain and costly, the South in all her couventions, is regulated by the idea that it is only necessary for her to trade directly with Europe to grow rich. Apart from the fact that a manufacturing country invariably controls an agricultural State-determines the price of its staples-looks down upon it as an obedient bumpkin who is bled for the advantage of its polished employer-the mere fact of depending chiefly on distant trade, with expensive intermediate agencies, is the most costly delusion that ever could seize upon a community. That this idea governs the South is evident at every step. Readers of modern English political economy-mere celenists of the Birmingham and Manchester free-traders in their theory and practice of keeping England as the great distributing and controlling power of the Globe-the South writhes and groans, and meets in conventions, and dreams of making a New-York out of Charleston, or Savannah, or Norfolk, in one breath, and in the next of cutting down timber and making setflements under the Equator on the Amazon River. These fool sh conventions have thus far only shown that tropical elequence is not cool reason or scientific deduction : and that the more Southerners so meet together, the further off will they be from the truth. They are new going the wrong road: and these conventions only confirm their conceit. An additional platform for that greatest of nuisances, southern " great men," is afforded by these tawdry gatherings; where every reference to human right and economical science is ignored. We speak thus in view of the fact that great prepa-

rations are making by the people of Charleston for a Southern Commercial Convention which is to meet in that city on the second Wednesday in April. The Richmond Dispatch, faithful to the delusion which makes grass grow in the streets of the chief port of Virginia, blessed though it is with every maratime and interior advantage, speaks of this matter in the usual southern vein. The only security of the South, we are told, " is in freeing herself from the enormous" tribute she annually pays to northern commerce, in developing her resources by railroad and canals, in building up her own cities and establishing a direct trade with Europe." Now this is mere talk. Trade will go where there is the most capital, and there cangot be the most capital in a slave State. It was tried in New-Orleans, and New-Orleans is pretty much at a stand still. It was tried in Charleston, and Charleston is a tenth-rate city in size. It was tried in Norfolk, and Norfolk is a village. The laws which draw capital to New-York, to Philadelphia, to Boston, as the great Atlantic commercial cities are as old as the Universe and as sure as surrise. These States have a back country of freemen. Notwithstanding the cotton press and the cotton merehants and all the army of dough-faces, they are nurtured by the sturdy agriculture of the interior. The cotton crop upon which the South supposes the world turns, is after all a mighty small affair. Averaging until lately but some sixty millions-yielding some seven to ten million profit-it is not worth more than the argual outlay for the navy of the United States. "The exports of southern productions are three times as great as those of the North," says The Richmond Dispatch. Well, suppose they are! And what do all the exports amount to! And what are all the profits on them, when summed up! The total experts in round numbers are two hundred millions. If there be twelve per cont clear profit on them it makes just twenty-four millions, or one dollar a head to the people of this Union! A mighty pother about a pitiful sum total. What if the whole of the foreign commerce of this county were cut off; and the people suddenly forced to make everything for themselves? It would cause inconvenience. loss, ruin to certain parties at first, but when we see that there is a whole catalogue of northern staples. each of which is more valuable than the cotton crop. the exaltation and national importance given to it are simply preposterous, and the deference paid to it simply contemptible. Let foreign trade be totally stopped and the South would be bankrupt, for it is weak and dependent on a single product; but the North, with its vast power of diversified industry, would rise superior to the occurrence and alone gave the whole untry from utter ruin. The wealth of every country must be in the direct

ratio of the closeness of the intercourse between the man who fashions and the man who makes use of whatever product. By that means merchants, and peddlers. and storehouses, and wharves, and ships, and commission agents, and foreign manufacturers, and protecting navies, and all the omniverous crew of intermediate agents are avoided and the people exchange directly with one another without any tax or loss. But the nabob system of the South will not allow this. They are forever barping upon distant countries, and costly marines, showy details, and grand cities on their seaboard. But let them remember that it is a varied presented in behalf of Dr. Gardiner, the Commission | home-industry, arts and manufactures disseminated

among a dense agricultural population, which build up a of northern Members of Congress to resist this est. State; and that foreign commerce is merely subsidisry. and may, under a varied climate like ours, be dispensed with altegether, so small an item is it in our gross wealth. If the greatest foreign commerce in the world enly enables "one million of people in all England to "live respectably," how is it to support the huge myriad population of this country looming in the future ! It can no more be depended upon as a national resource for wealth than the stray pennies at streetcrossings for individual revenue. It has no basis. It is folly, utter, extreme, irredeemable, to think by that means of gaining substantial power and independence.

We look with pity upon the present condition of the South as illustrated the by windy, baseless, blighted. harangues of these Southern Conventions. It is much like the gibberings of a mad-house-where one poor creature tancies himself a king, wondering where are his subjects; and another fancies himself a god, wondering where are his worshipers. So these orators will have it that they are kings and gods; all they want is subjects and worshippers in the wealth and industry and enterprise which gives the North industrial and commercial supremacy. And so we fear they will gibber at this next Convention, and so at the next, and the next. It is most melanchely to think that such folly should prevail. However, the delusion must in time come to an end. Then possibly the Southern patriots may understand the fact that those Northern States which have prospered have done so by honest work, enterprise, economy and common schools, and not by Commercial Conventions. And then possibly the South may start anew upon the right track. When she does this, we shall most cordially wish her success

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Note Orleans Bee is opposed to the Nebraska bill as a useless and unicecessary measure, which the South

does not desire. It says:

"So far as the South is concerned, something not very far from indifference is felt upon the subject. Let the Nebraska bill be rejected to morrow and the South will sleep quite as sound at nights as before. We shall have no revival of the treasonable discussions of 1850.

With the exception of The Washington Usion and a very limited number of journals that seem to foster Mr. Douglas's ambitious designs, and to mount the hoby which he now bestrides, the emire southern press is occupied with Nebraska no further than as a somewhat interesting topic of controversy in the National Legislature. Of the tremendous excitement of 1850 there is not even a scintillation left." does not desire. It says:

We believe The Res is right in this view of the case.

The South entertains no ardeat feeling about Nebras-

ka; and southern members of Congress who vote for the bill are guilty of a purely gratuitous and uncalledfor violation of the solemn pledges of their predecessors. Assuredly their constituents will owe them no gratitude for thus converting half the Union into the uncompromising and active political foe of the other half. The Bee supposes that the North on its part is no more in earnest on this question than the South, but this is a mistake. We can assure our New-Orleans cotemporary that the universal feeling at the North is like that with which one who has paid for a valuable piece of property would watch the efforts of a body of men, who were parties to the bargain, and whom he had hitherto trusted, to get the property away from him without rendering back the pay. It is a feeling of deep and determined resistance, sharpened by that bitter disappointment with which we discover that those we have honored and confided in, are swindlers or cowards. If there is no scintillation of excitement at the South, there is a blaze of it in the North. Why, this very metropolis, which only two years ago mobbed an anti-Slavery Convention, now furnishes audiences of applauding thousands to echo the merciless, sarcastic denunciations of Theodore Parker, and the disunion appeals of Wendell Phillips. And if the political gamblers whose profligacy, and the political poltroons whose weakness have wrought this change, who have without cause, and in a time of profound peace, lighted this conflagration, desire to convert the great mass of northern people into abolitionists, and to give tangible and powerful existence to a disunion party in the North, their course is plain and easy: let them pass the Nebraska bill and the work is done. The storms of 1820 and 1848-50 were nothing to the devouring tempest that act will let loose.

The night session of the Senate on Thursday was attended with great confusion, hard words between various Senators, and intense excitement in which the galleries participated; and ended in what was equivalent to the passage of the Nebraska bill by that body. In other words it was ordered to a third reading, the Ayes being 20, the Noes 12. What was actually done may be stated as follows:

1. On Mr. Badger's motion, the a progation of the Missouri Compromise, was declared not to revive the old French law, establishing Slavery in the Louisiana Territory. But that motion does not forbid Slavery in the new Territory, and so its particular value is worthy of the anchor of the pathetic scene describing in case the bill did not pass, the horrors of a kind master not being permitted to carry his affectionate slaves into the new Territory if he wished.

2. The legislation of the Territory to be placed beyond the power of Congress (entirely novel, this:) the territorial Governor appointed by the President not baying a determinate veto power.

3. Aliens cannot vote in the territory. This amendment by Mr. Clayton passed by 22 to 20, Douglas being among the nays and Cass absent. Aliens, however, could vote in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Douglas voted against this and Cass was absent. AD the emigrants, therefore, during their probationary term, will have no political power, but citizens with slaves will, and may determine the policy of the ter-

The votes against the bill, twelve in number, were equally Whig and Democrat, being Fessenden, Hamlin, Foot, Smith, Sumner, James, Fish, Seward, Chase, Wade, Dodge and Walker. There were twenty absentees on the final vote, among them Mr. Everett and ome other northern Senators.

THE WHARFAGE BILL -A forcible remonstrance has been got up by the members of the New-York Corn Ex change, protesting against the passage of the new Wharfage Act for this City now before the Legislature. The points which they urge against the measure are that it is generally prejudicial to the commercial interests of the City nd fatal to its growth: that true policy dictates the light est possible rates of part, dock and town dues : that such is the intention of the State laws abolishing weighing, measuring and gauging; that the right to receive wharfage is ro stricted to owners of wherves and to vessels actually using them; that the proposed bill imposes a new and, as they believe, illegal as well as impolitic and unjust tax; that it subjects to direct taxation not only great commercial staples but the commonest necessaries of life; that the bill, in opposition to our republican policy, taxes the many for the bene fit of the few, lessening the value of all commodities to the farmer, merchant and mechanic, and driving the great sources of our wealth and prosperity into other channels and to other commercial mark, where a more enlightened pelicy may prevail; that the details of the bill are oppressive and hindersome to commercial interests, in providing that property transferred from one vessel to another, shall also pay wharfage, and, in the manner provided, for the collection of warfage dues; that it is a measure which will in all probability lead to great litigation, and subject all the citizens of this State, and every person sending property to, or receiving it at, this port, to many petty annoyances, and they also suggest that the proposed act seems to involve questions of a grave constitutional characer, especially that presented by the consideration of he question, how far such a tax would or would not be regarded as an invasion of, or interference with, powers exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2, 1854. It is of little use to talk more about Nebraska. What is wanted is action. It is time to organize a phalanx

age. If a majority is lacking to arrest it, let the rietue of a minority be tried, till the people can pass apar the measure. It cannot go through the House, except by high-handed usurpation, if the northern men we are opposed to it do their duty. Now let us see if they will do it. Fifty men, sworn to stay in their seats and resist the bill by calls of the House and motions to adjourn will accomplish its defeat, when all other means fall Now is the time then to show whether there is a North or any portion of a North. It is far from certain the any necessity will arise for this kind of opposition But it is a contingency to be considered, and to be prepared for. But if it does arise, and is not met with the fiexible purpose we have indicated, let not eren the minerity of Congress, who profess to scorn said nounce the traitors and doughfaces who distant in North, complain that there is no North. Upon the nority now devolves the responsibility of shawing that there IS A NORTH. If they fail at this great crisis, let the voice of crimination be husbed forever. Let mail silently assume the chains forged for freedom, and almit that when there was an opportunity for the miseris, to show there was a North they failed to embrace it But we wrong that minority by intimating that they may fall in their duty. That they will discharge the high obligations imposed on them, when the emergency shall arise and electrify the country by their bold and callant defense of the rights of the North, and the interests of freedom, we do not entertain a doubt. If we have had no North hitherto, we are confident that the event will show that Nebraska will call forth the begia-

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ning of one.

VERDICT IN THE GARDINER CASE.

Washington, Friday, March 3, 1854. The Jury in the Garoiner case returned a verdict of guilty this morning, after twenty two hours' deliberation, and the Court passed the highest sentence allowed by law, viz., ten years' imprisonment in the Pantentiary. Gardiner is in the custody of the Marshal.

Execution has been stayed till two days after the rising or the Circuit Court, to which the case is carried on a bill of exceptions.

His counsel's exception to the bill contained 29 counts and the general opinion is that the Circuit Court would bave granted a new trial.

Dr. Gardiner was found dead in his room to-day. Hol supposed to have possened himself after his conviction. The Ceroners Jury commenced an investigation this evening, and adjourned till the morning, when a post mortem examination will be made It is not certain the the case is suicide; over-wrought feeling, it is thought may have been the cause. On entering the cell where Gardiner was confined b

was observed to drink some water, throwing his head back, and it is supposed that he took a strichnine pill. He was seized with convulsions almost immediately. After giving a letter to Charles Gardiner, his brother, he remarked that he was going before a Judge who would no pronounce him guilty, and expired in great agony. His corrse remains in the jail. He was 36 years old, had the education and manner of

a gentleman, and was engaged to be married to a lady in Georgetown. It is not known for whom the letter was intended.

The Nebraska Indians were at the President's level this evening.

XXXIIId CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Friday, March 3, 1854. Three private bills were passed
Messrs. FESSENDEN and FOOT presented several
memorials against the Nebraska bill.
Mr. SEWARD presented memorials from Williamburgh, from Ulster County, Ontario County, Orlean
County, and from Newark, N. J., against the passage of
the Nebraska bill.

THE NEBRASKA BILL. Mr. BADGER'S resolution for suspending the rules, ting apart Friday for private bills, was adopted.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up

Mr. CASS said he was not present last night when the vote on the engrossment took place. He desired new to record his name on its final passage. He desired also to return thanks to Mr Badger, for his amendment, and to congratulate the South upon that act of reconciliation. He thought the passage of this bill would forever close this for

Mr. BELL said he opposed the Nebraska bill of the

session when it contained no provision relative to the

tain of bitter waters. The bill was read a third time.

souri Compromise. The objections to that bill which be then expressed, were more applicable to a great extent to this bill. He was not on the Committee when the first bill was reported, and he never heard of any proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise until it was offered in direct terms by the Senator from Kentucky. His first of the bill was that there was no necessity for the measure It was an anomaly to establish governments to extend over immense territories in which there were no white population whose wants required such government. After dis this objection he said that in itself it was not an insuperable one to him. He thought it was incumbent on the Chairman of the Committee to show that there was a demand for Te riterial Government now, in anticipation of an increase of population by emigration and otherwise. Some provision ought also to be made for the government of the tribes be yord Wind Hills and in the Rocky Mountains. There ough, to be information as to the number of necessary military posts, &c., and full details of this policy of extending the Government so far beyond the present limits of civilization. There were three hundred millions of acres in these Territories. They would support the population of an empire. It was a magnificent idea to build up an immense empire, and he knew not which most to admire, the gen'us or the boldness displayed by the Senator in the conception of an the pressing of the measure to carry out this grand idea. He thought the Senator from Illinois had been laboring for some time under a mania for establishing territorial governments. The Senator was the author of the Now-Mexico and Utab bills, and also of Washington Territory. He had already laid the foundations of three powerial governments, and now proposed to erect two more. So content with the glory of being Conditor Imperiation was emulous of the fame of Clarissimus Conditor Imperiorum. His next objection was one string out of the provisions of it regarding the Indian Irles. These Indians who had been carried to this Territory from cast of the Mississippi had been guaranteed a home never to be surrounded by any territorial government. He examined the bill, and held that as it now stood it was a clear, explicit violation of the Indian treaties. He was a prised that Senators who had dwelt on the dishonor of the violation of plighted faith toward the Missouri restriction was repealed, had uttered as one word in behalf of keeping plighted faith toward the Indians. The Wilberforces of the Senate had no made of sympathy with any persons other than those who was a clear, explicit violation of plighted faith toward the Indians. Amidst all the appeals to henor and national credit upon the preservation of public faith, made by the members of that particular political sectional organization the reflection of the Indians of my of the philanthropists in ought also to be made for the government of the tribes be ond Wind Hills and in the Rocky Mountains. There tear from the professional philanthropists upon the wrongs of the Indian? [Mr. Bell now considered for an hour set a half the arguments in favor of and against the roped of the Missouri Compromise; whether its repeal and the exhibithment of the principle of non-intervention and popular suffrage would effect the good results from the principle of non-intervention and popular suffrage would effect the good results by its opponents.] If he could bring himself to believe that the passage of the measure would accomplish the happy results expected by its friends he would abande all his objections to the bill and vote for it cheerfully. But if he thought it would have the evil results of awakening agitation, violating faith with the Indians, and leaving nothing but the naked principle of non-intervention, be would vote against the bill. How far the friends or opponents of the bill were correct in their expectations of its effects, he was somewhat unable to say. If the circumstances of the case presented an overpowering necessity for the passage of the bill he would forego all of his objections to it; but if that overpowering necessity did not assistances of the other and the sould forego all of his objections to both sides. In conclusion, he said he would like to express his views at much greater length, but time did not allow it.

Mr. DAW SON followed in support of the bill, and in re-

not allow it.

Mr. DAWSON followed in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Bell's dijections to its details.

Mr. NORRIS then addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in support of the bill. He maintained that the Compromise measures of '50 clearly and unmistakably established the principle of non intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the people of the Territories. That principle had been indorsed by the Whig and Descriptions of the conventions, and was triumphantly sustained by an example of the conventions, and was triumphantly sustained by